

Appl. No. : 10/736,431  
Filed : December 15, 2003

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claims 6-11 and 18 are withdrawn from consideration without prejudice.

Claims 1, 4, 5, and 21-35 are cancelled without prejudice.

Please amend claim 3. Added matter is indicated by underlining and deleted matter is indicated by ~~strike-throughs~~ or double brackets ([ ]).

Please add new claims 43-44.

A complete listing of all claims is presented below.

1. (Cancelled)
2. (Previously presented) The lens of claim 42, said optic positioning element being formed of a yieldable synthetic resin material.
3. (Currently Amended) The lens of claim 2, said optic positioning element being formed of a material comprising a compound selected from the group consisting of ~~silicon~~ silicone, polymethylmethacrylates, and mixtures thereof.
4. (Cancelled)
5. (Cancelled)
6. (Withdrawn) The lens of claim 1, wherein said optic positioning element comprises a disc-shaped body, and said optic is positioned approximately in the center of said body.
7. (Withdrawn) The lens of claim 6, wherein said disc-shaped body comprises at least two radially extended flanges.
8. (Withdrawn) The lens of claim 7, wherein said flanges are joined to one another by respective membranes.
9. (Withdrawn) The lens of claim 8, wherein said flanges have respective thicknesses and said membranes have respective thicknesses, each of said flange thicknesses being greater than each of said membrane thicknesses.
10. (Withdrawn) The lens of claim 6, wherein said disc-shaped body has a horizontal plane, and said optic lies along said horizontal plane.
11. (Withdrawn) The lens of claim 6, wherein said disc-shaped body has a horizontal plane, and said optic lies outside said horizontal plane.
12. (Previously presented) The lens of claim 42, wherein said optic initial thickness can be increased in response to ciliary body contraction.

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13. (Original) The lens of claim 12, wherein said optic initial thickness can be increased to a second thickness in response to ciliary body contraction, said second thickness being at least about 1.1 times greater than said initial thickness.

14. (Original) The lens of claim 12, wherein said optic is formed of a material having a refractive index of at least about 1.36.

15. (Original) The lens of claim 14, wherein said optic has a cross-sectional shape selected from the group consisting of biconvex, meniscus, and planoconvex shapes.

16. (Previously presented) The lens of claim 42, wherein said optic initial thickness can be decreased in response to ciliary body contraction.

17. (Withdrawn) The lens of claim 16, wherein said optic initial thickness can be decreased to a second thickness in response to ciliary body contraction, said initial thickness being at least about 1.2 times greater than said second thickness.

18. (Withdrawn) The lens of claim 1, wherein said optic comprises a gas-filled chamber.

19. (Withdrawn) The lens of claim 16, wherein said optic is formed of a material having a refractive index of less than about 1.2.

20. (Withdrawn) The lens of claim 19, wherein said optic has a cross-sectional shape selected from the group consisting of meniscus, biconcave, and planoconcave shapes.

21-35 (Cancelled)

36. (Previously presented) A method of providing accommodation to an eye comprising a ciliary body and whose natural lens has been removed, said method comprising the step of implanting an intraocular lens into the eye, said lens comprising:

an optic having an initial thickness and an optic positioning element coupled with said optic;  
said optic positioning element comprising a posterior face, an anterior face, a bight;  
said anterior face, said posterior face and said bight cooperating to form a chamber within  
said optic positioning element;

said optic positioning element posterior face or anterior face includes an opening  
therethrough for allowing fluids to enter and fill said chamber;

said optic initial thickness can be altered in response to a change in force on said optic.

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37. (Original) The method of claim 36, said eye having a retina and further including the step of contracting said ciliary body, said contracting step causing said optic initial thickness to change so as to increase convergence of light to the retina.

38. (Original) The method of claim 37, wherein said optic is formed of a material having a refractive index of greater than about 1.36, and said contracting step causes said optic thickness to increase.

39. (Original) The method of claim 38, wherein said increased optic thickness is at least about 1.1 times more than said initial optic thickness.

40. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 37, wherein said optic is formed of a material having a refractive index of less than about 1.2, and said contracting step causes said optic thickness to decrease.

41. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 40, wherein said initial optic thickness is at least about 1.2 times more than said decreased optic thickness.

42. (Previously presented) An intraocular lens for implantation within an eye, comprising:  
an optic having an initial thickness and an optic positioning element coupled with said optic;  
said optic positioning element comprising a posterior face, an anterior face, a bight;  
said anterior face, said posterior face and said bight cooperating to form a chamber within said optic positioning element;  
said optic positioning element posterior face or anterior face includes an opening therethrough for allowing fluids to enter and fill said chamber;  
said optic initial thickness can be altered in response to a change in force on said optic.

43. (New) The lens of claim 42, wherein said opening for allowing fluids to enter and fill said chamber is coaxial with said optic.

44. (New) The lens of claim 42, wherein said posterior wall converges toward said opening and terminates to form said opening.

45. (New) The lens of claim 16, wherein said optic initial thickness can be increased to a second thickness in response to ciliary body contraction, said initial thickness being at least about 1.2 times greater than said second thickness when a force of from about 1-9 grams is applied to said optic positioning element.